

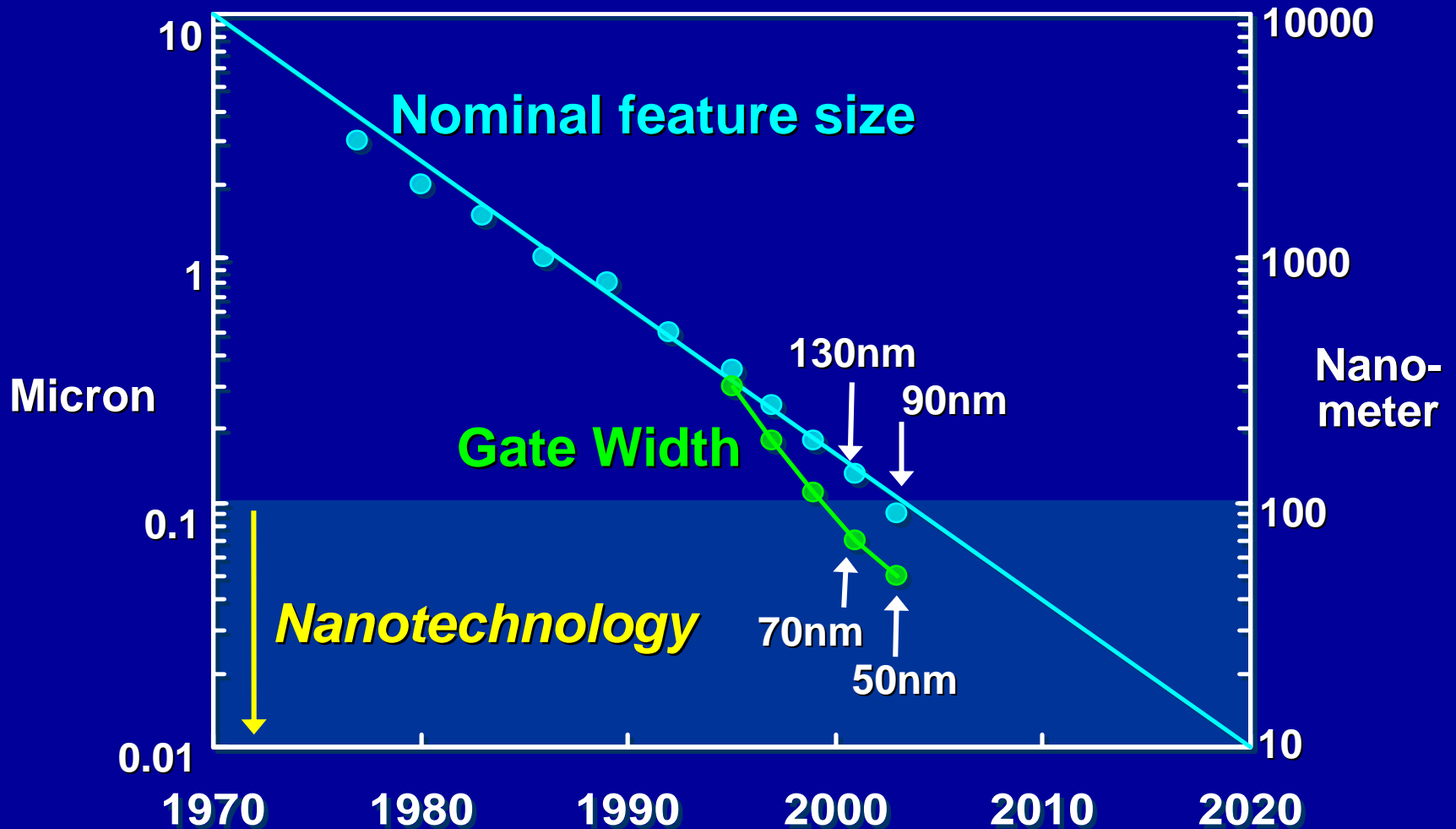
# Silicon nanoelectronics and nanotech innovation

George Bourianoff  
Intel Corp

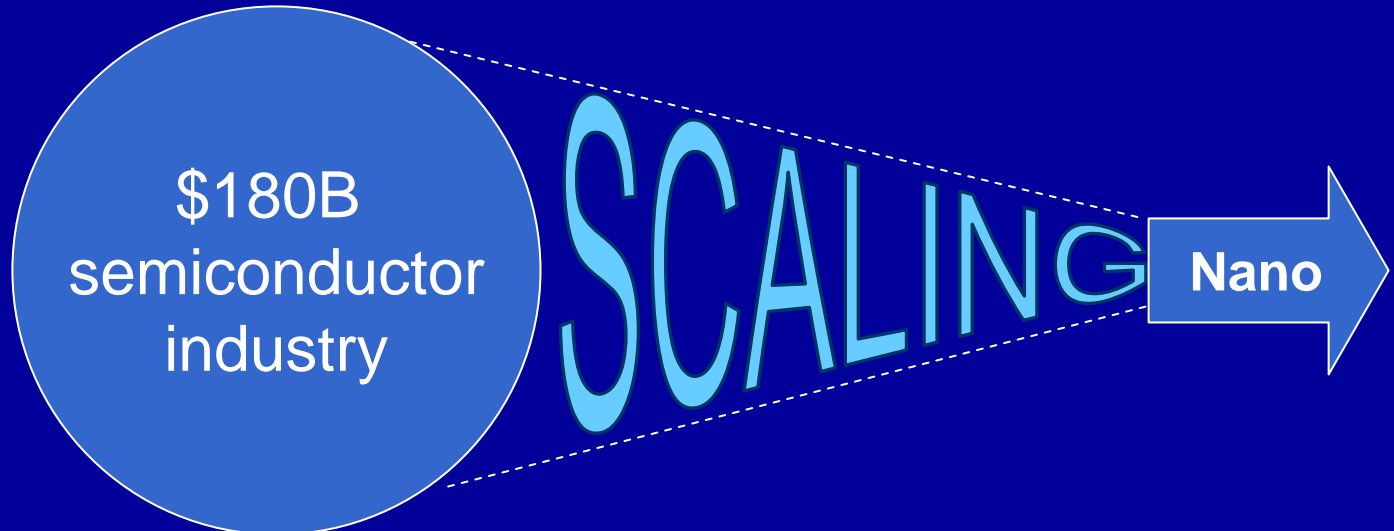
# Key messages

- Extending Moore's Law
  - enabled by nanotech innovation
- Expanding Moore's Law
  - The silicon manufacturing infrastructure can enable novel nanotechnology
- Integration of nanotechnology
  - Silicon provides the platform
- Radical new nanotechnologies beyond CMOS will emerge by 2020

# Silicon Nanotechnology is Here!



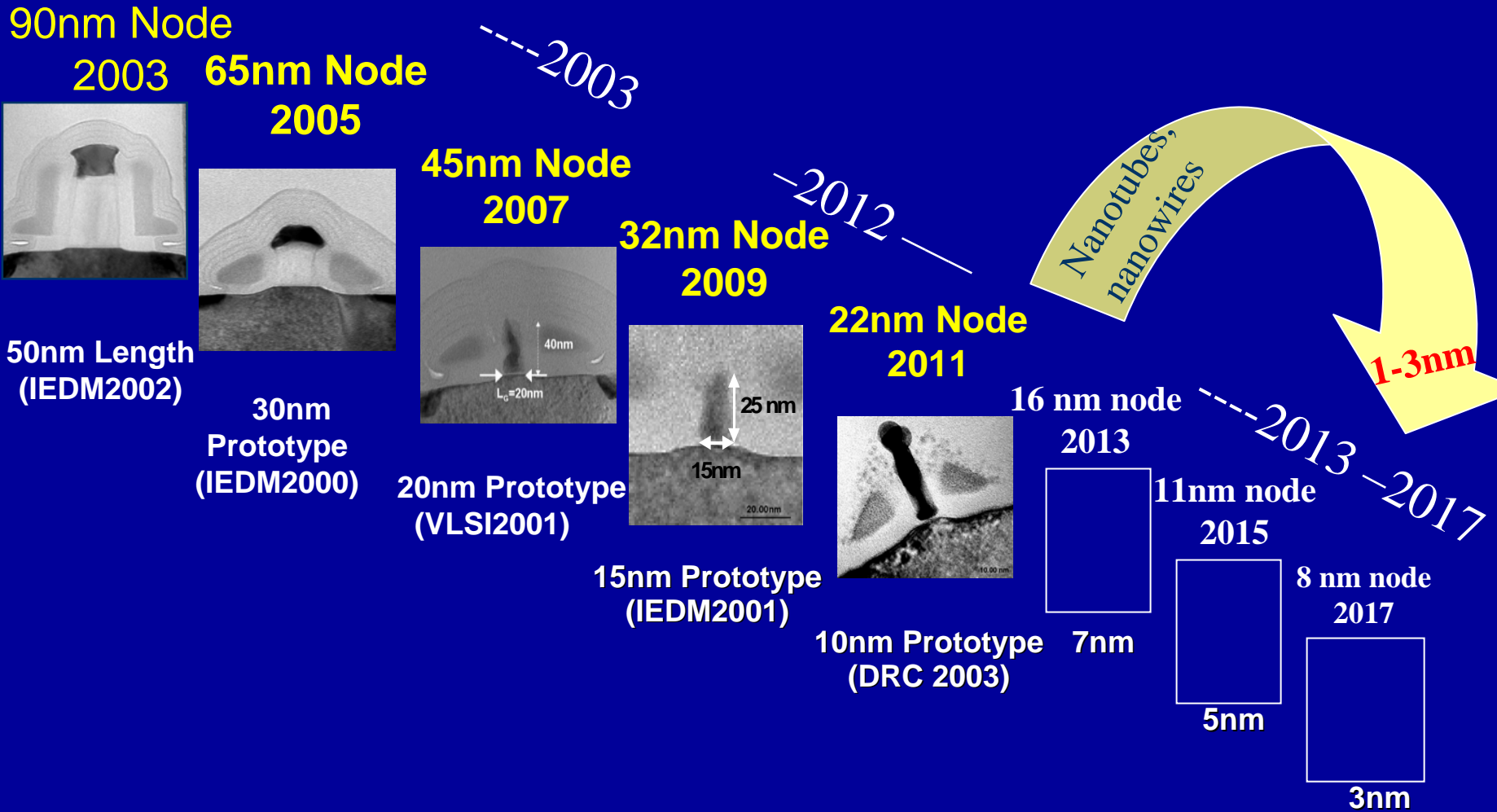
# Extension of Moore's Law



1. Scaling device dimensions downward
2. Scaling wafer diameter upward

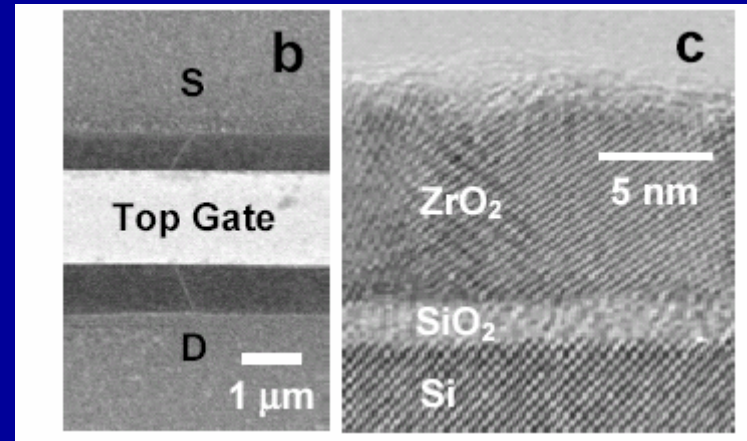
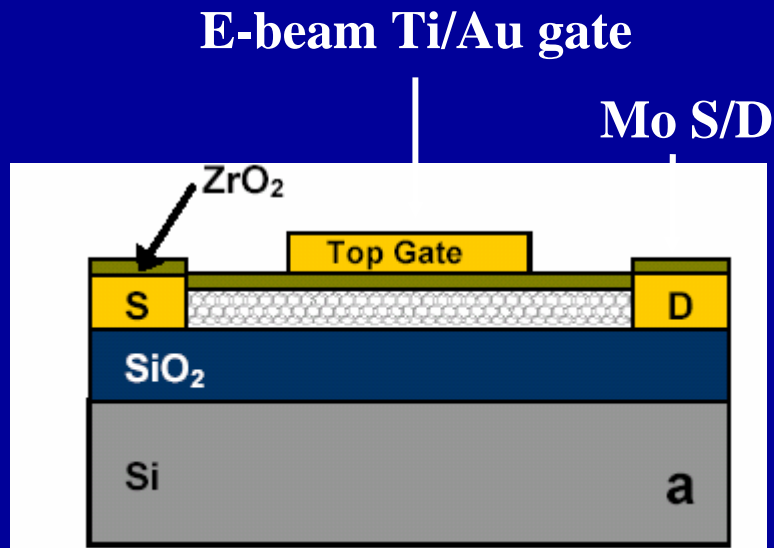
	1990	1995	2000
<b>DRAMs</b>	4 MB	64 MB	1 GB
<b>Feature size</b>	0.8 $\mu\text{m}$	0.35 $\mu\text{m}$	0.15 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>Wafer diameter</b>	6"	8"	12"
<b>Cost per Megabit</b>	\$6.50	\$3.14	\$0.10

# Nanotechnology will extend CMOS scaling



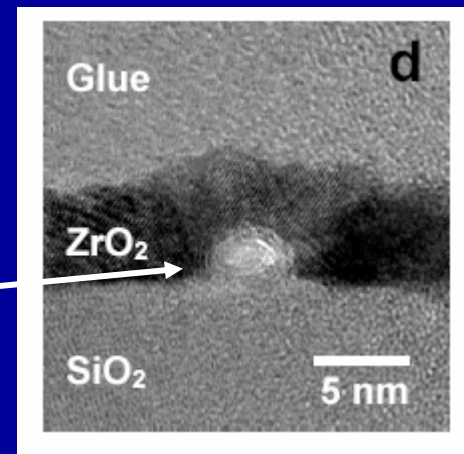
Innovations like quantum dots,  
Nanowires, Naotubes, etc.

# Extending CMOS-Nanotubes

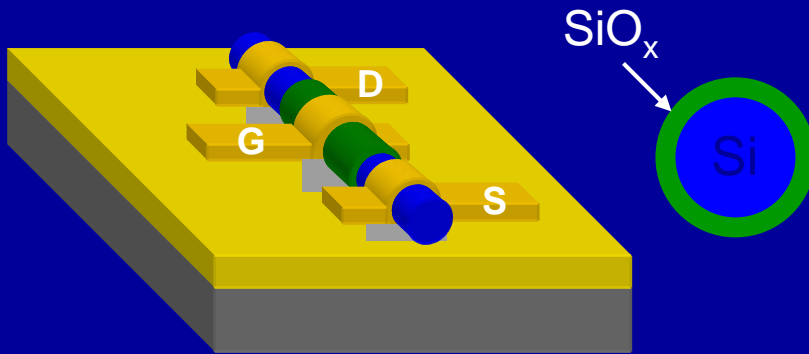


8 nm  
 $\text{ZrO}_2$

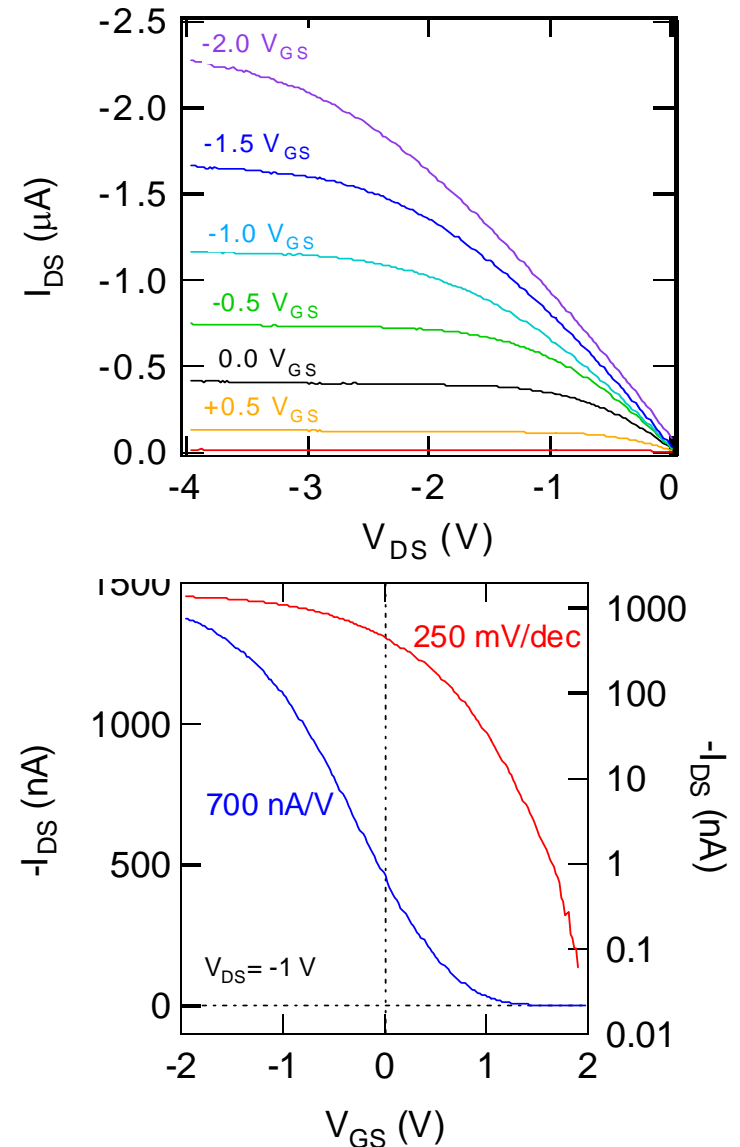
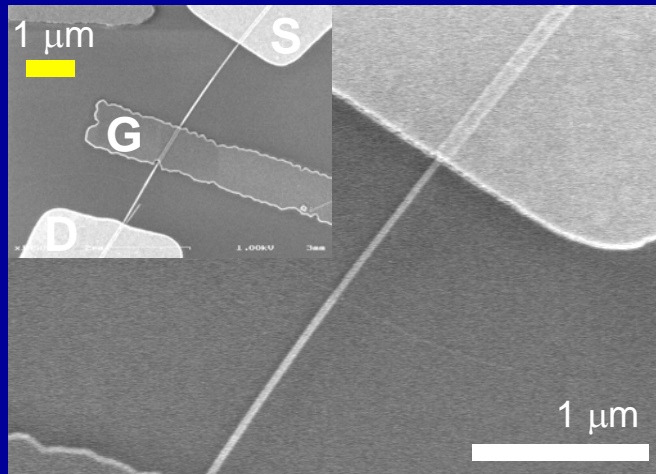
1.4 nm diameter single wall CNT



# Extending CMOS - Nanowires



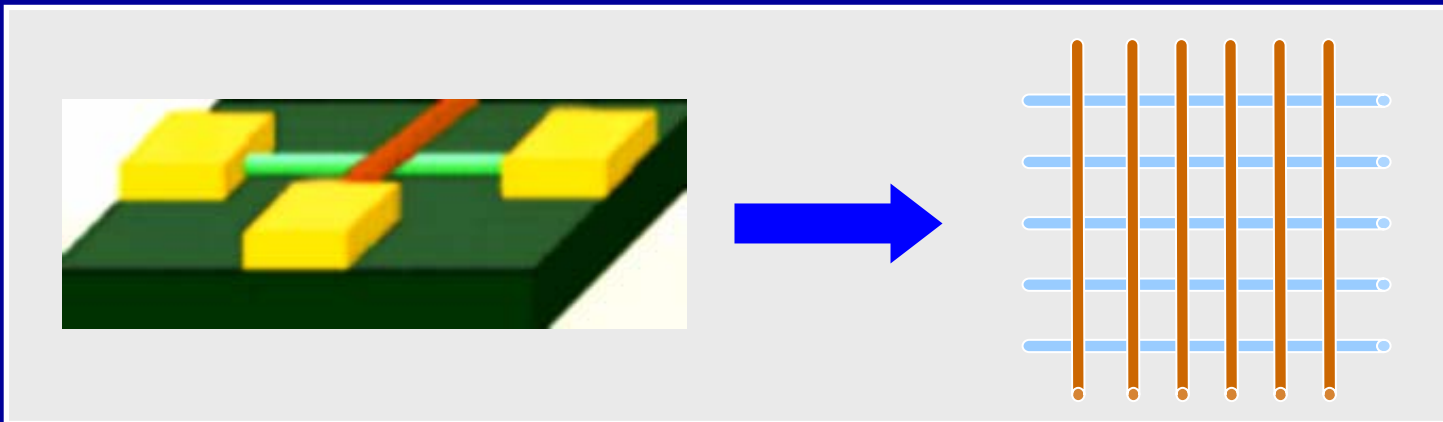
C. Leiber et. al., Harvard U



2/9/2004

# Extending CMOS

## Crossed Nanowire Structures:



- Nanowires serve dual purpose: both active devices and interconnects.
- All key nanoscale metrics are defined during synthesis and subsequent assembly.
- Crossed nanowire architecture provides natural scaling and potential for integration at highest densities.
- No additional complexity (with added material).

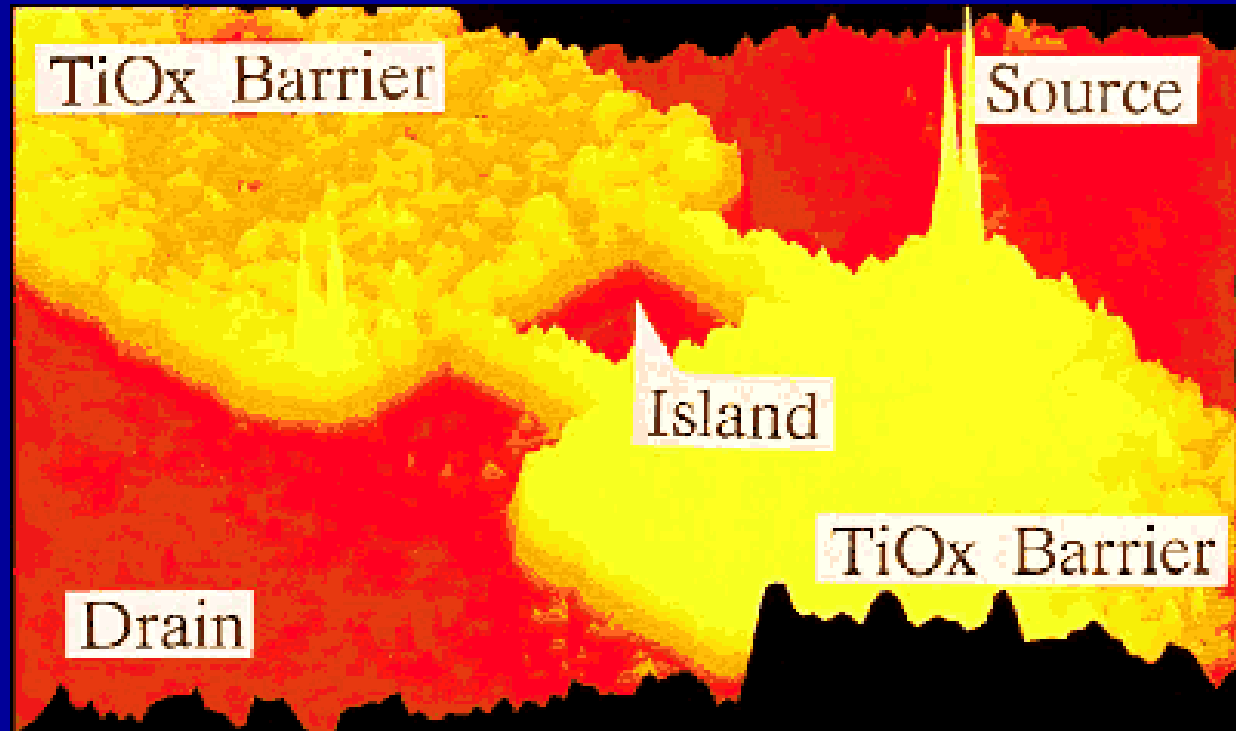


# Room temperature Single Electron Transistor (SET)

- Single electron in “island” controls current flow from source to drain

- Typical sizes of the TiOx lines are 15-25 nm widths and 30-50 nm lengths.

- Typical island sizes are 30-50 nm by 35-50 nm

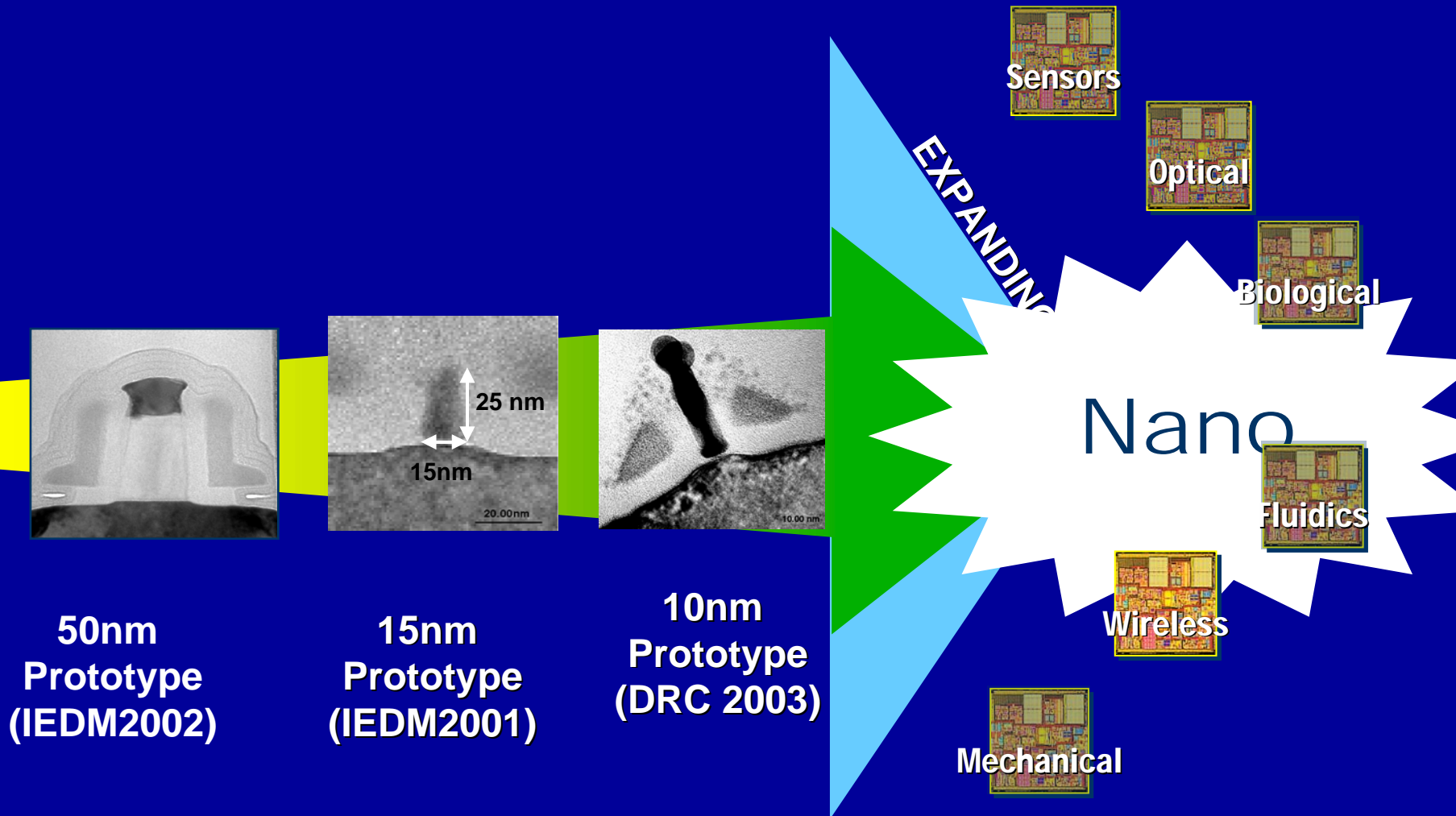


Courtesy, NEC, IEDM 2000, PP 481

# Outline

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# Expanding Moore's Law



# Nano-Scale Biomolecular Analysis

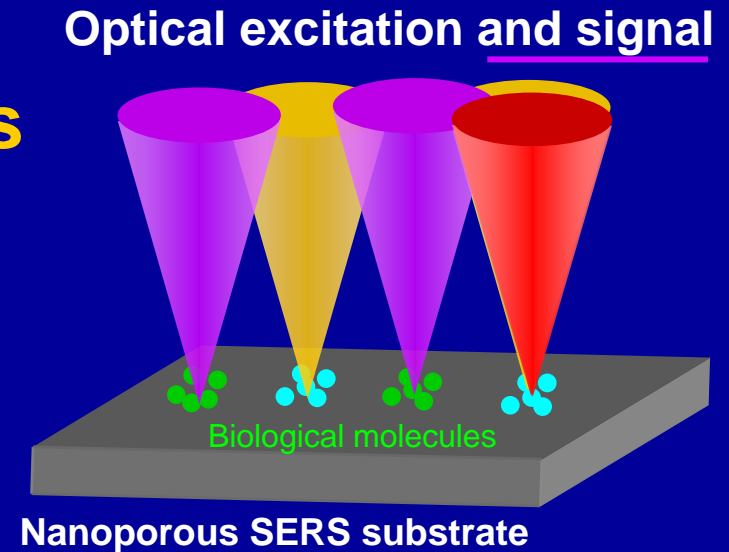
**Applications:** Single molecule detection, protein detection, biological and chemical sensors

## 1. Transportation of Analytes

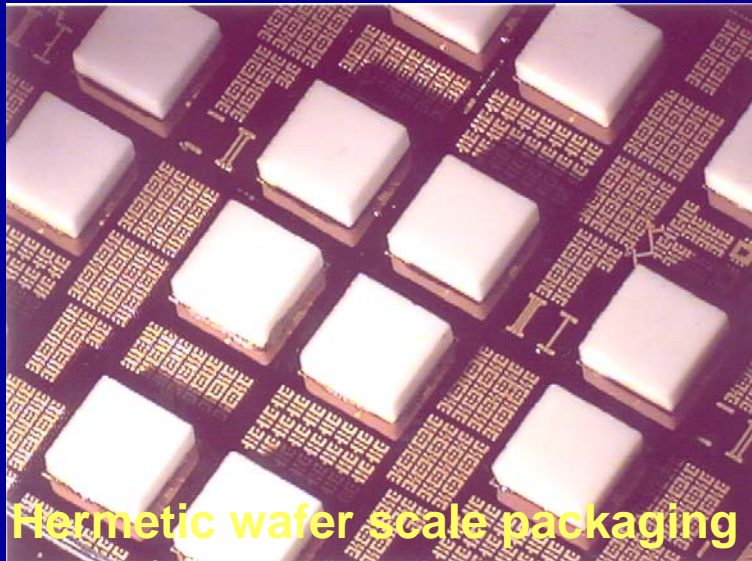
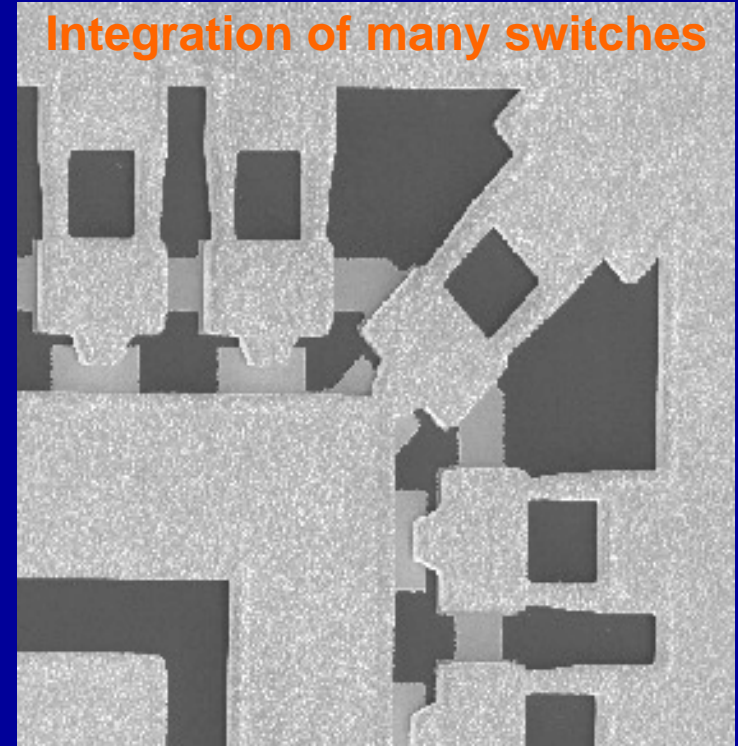
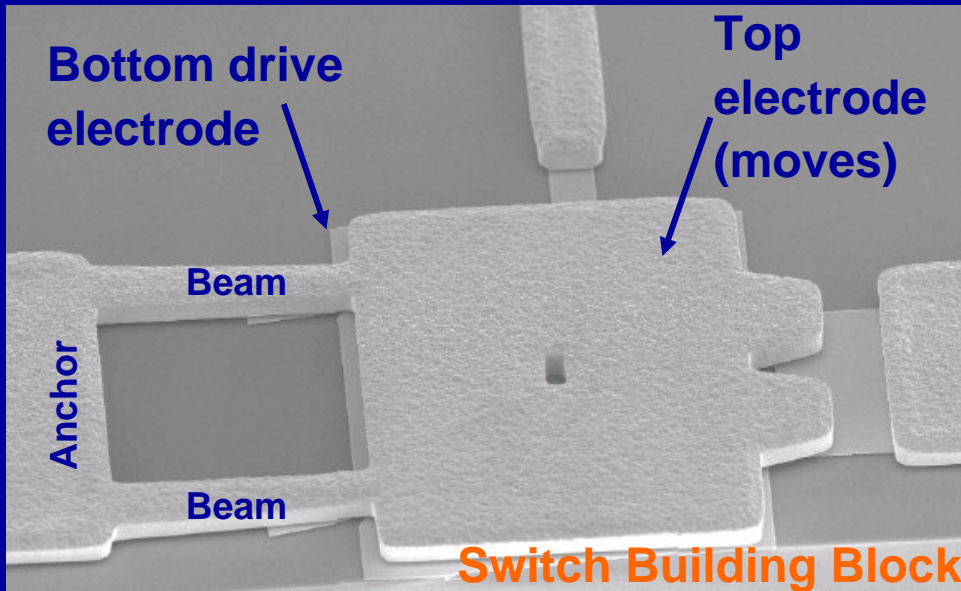
✦ 3D Hydrodynamic Focusing

## 2. Detection of Analytes

✦ Nanoporous Substrates



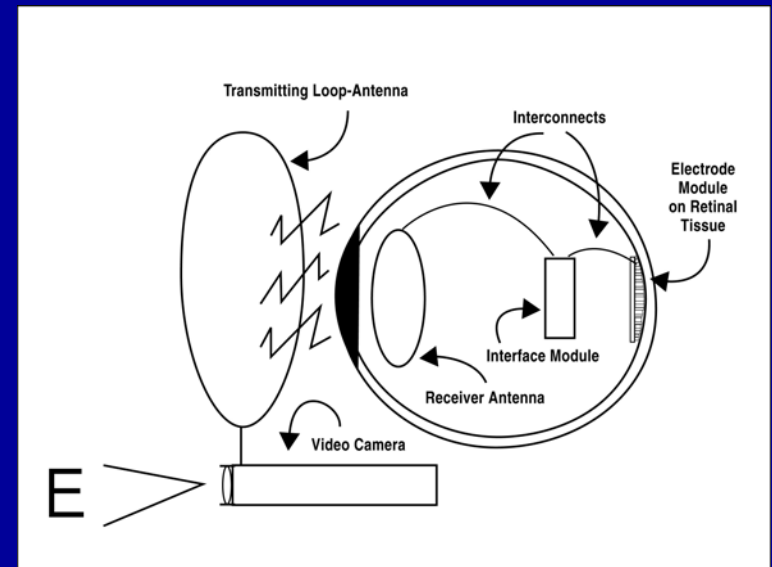
# MEMS for RF switching



- Laterally lithography requirements are only n-5:
  - Mechanical devices are large  $10\ \mu\text{m}$  -  $100\ \mu\text{m}$
- Vertically:
  - Layer thickness control requirement are extremely stringent: “Nanometer sized gaps”
  - Advanced materials with excellent mechanical and electrical properties are needed

# Seeing the future

- Silicon based aid for total blindness
  - ◆ External camera, wireless link, MEMS based neural stimulation
  - ◆ Fully implantable

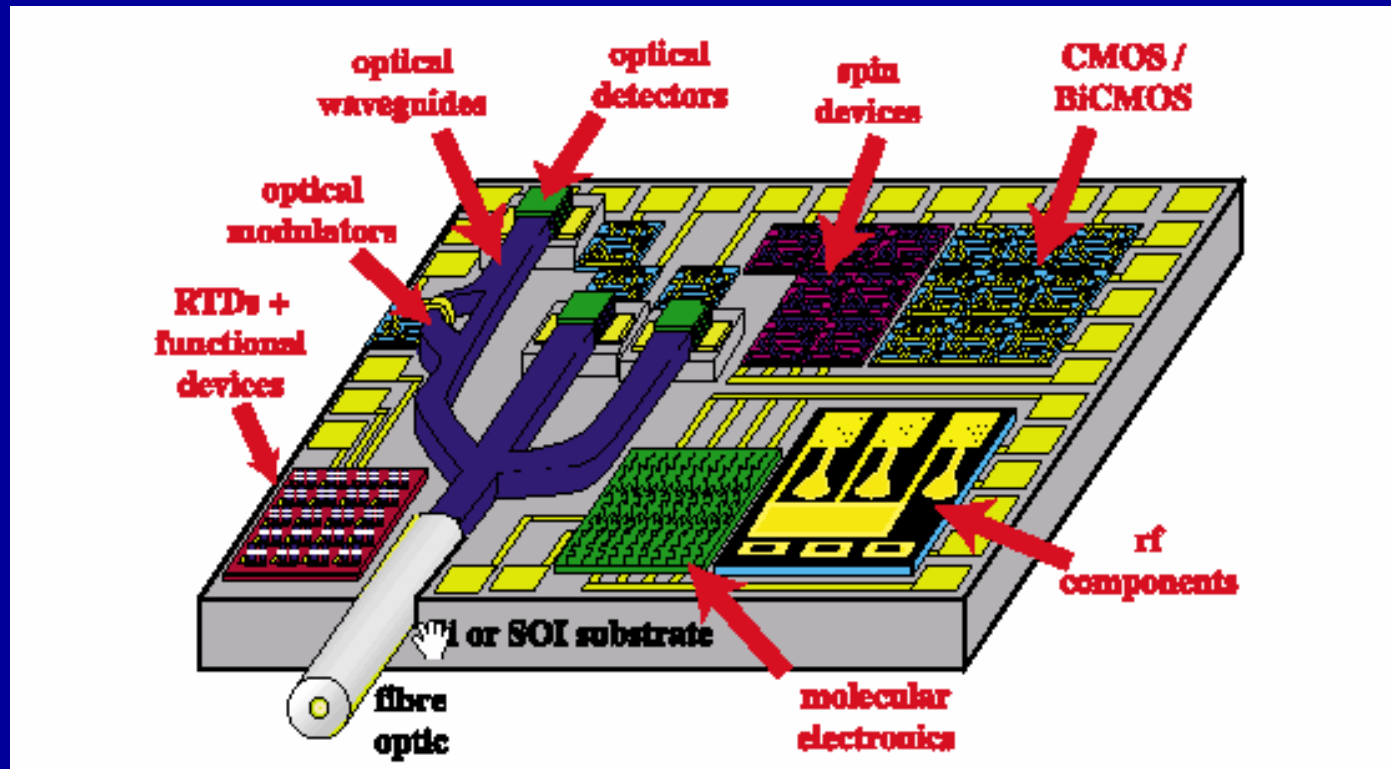


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# Heterogeneous integration of alternative technologies\*

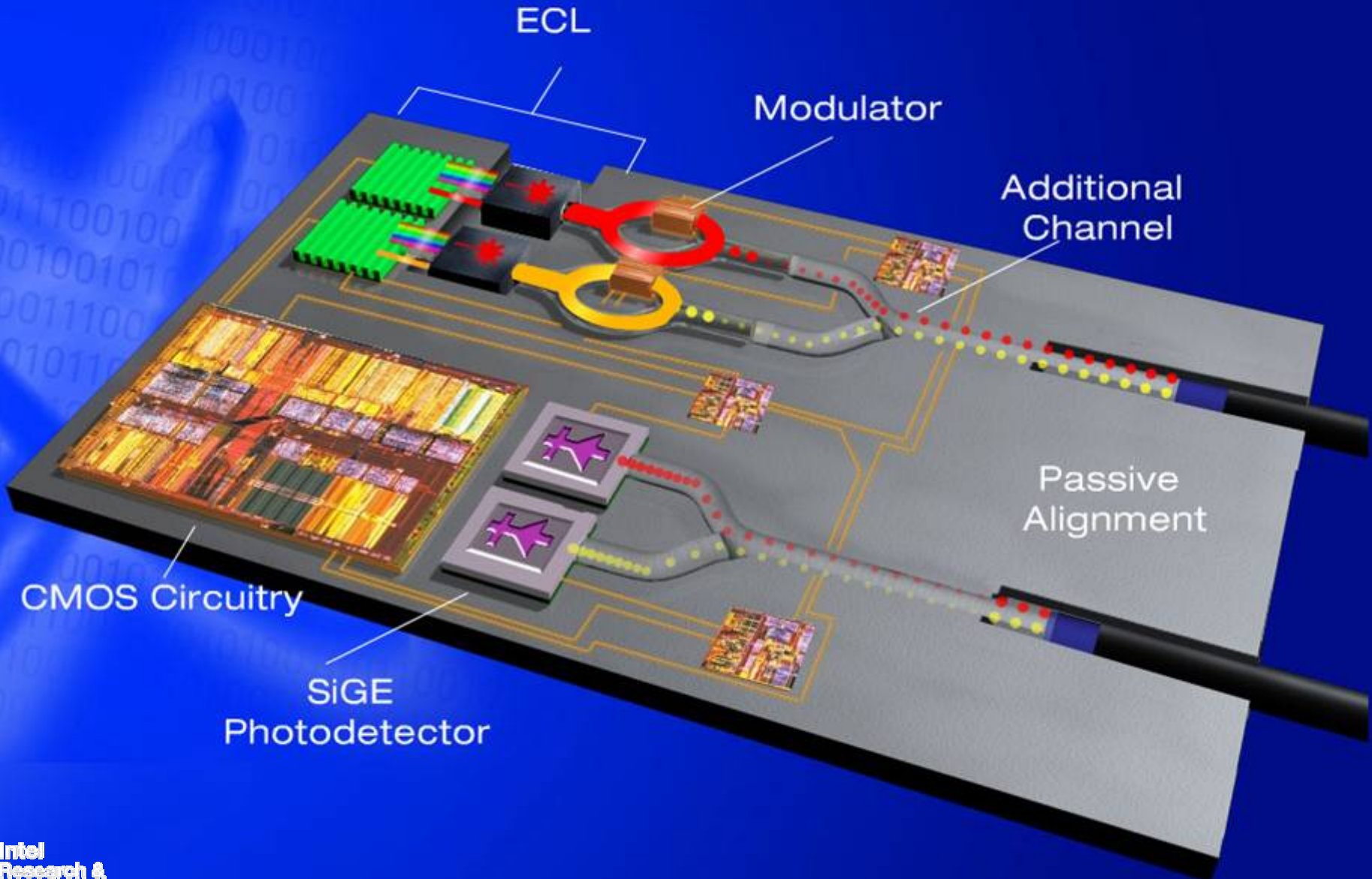


*\*European Technology Roadmap for Nanoelectronics*

## ***Silicon integration platform***



# Silicon Photonics Vision



# Anthropomorphic Machines

**Electrical complexity will be very high! The Sony robot depicted has over 40 IC's, tens of sensors, & novel actuation devices (muscles)**

**Innovation is in the integration of Conventional components**



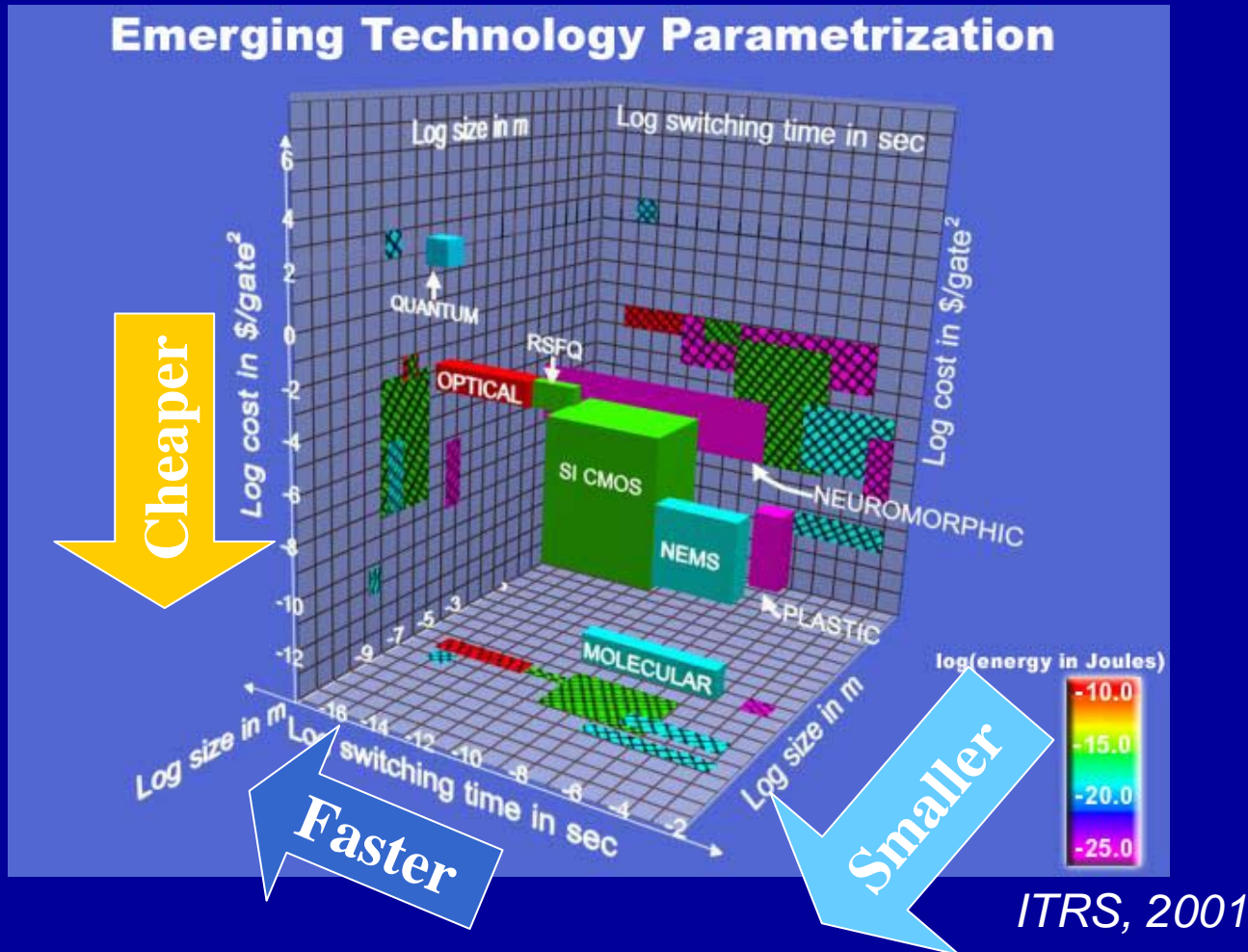
**Courtesy, Sony Corporation**

**Sony SDR 4X Robot  
Dr. Makimoto, IEDM 2002**

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# Radical technologies beyond CMOS



***Nothing beats scaled silicon but nanotechnology can complement***

# A taxonomy for nano-computing

Heir-  
archy

biotech

Memory devices

sensors

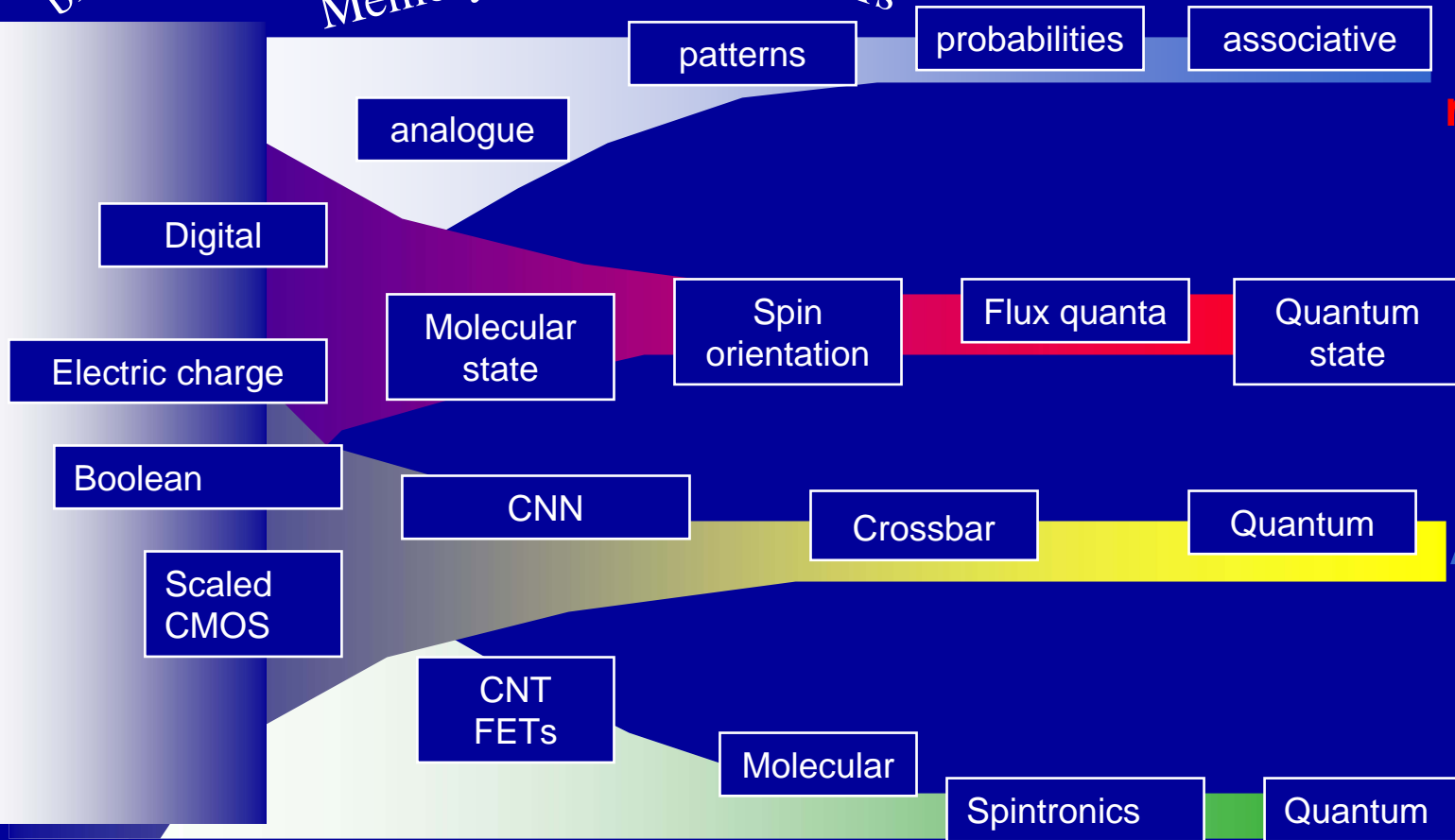
**Data  
represent  
ations**

**State  
variables**

**Architecture**

**Devices**

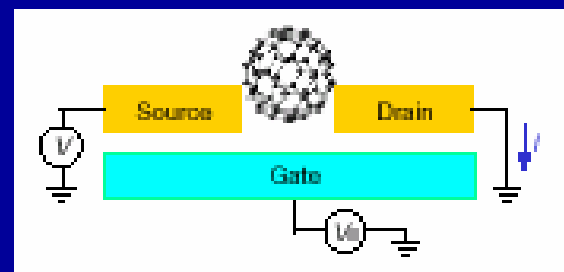
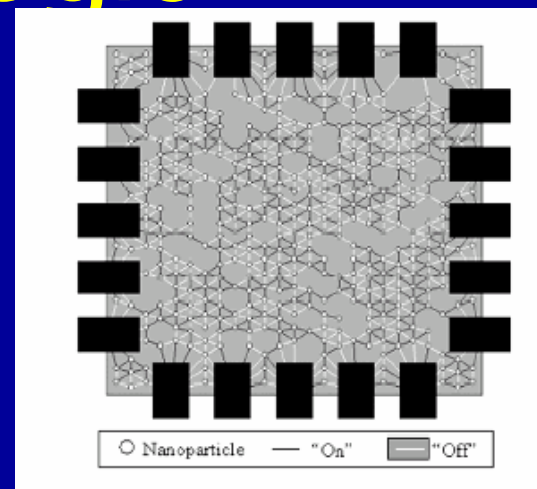
*Time*





# Molecular logic

- 2D self assembled arrays\*
  - Nanoparticles connected by programmable molecules
  - No gain, slowww
  - \* J. M. Tour et. al Rice
- Back gated 3 terminal devices
  - Molecule acts as channel
  - No gain, very low current, slowww
  - McEuen et.al. Cornell

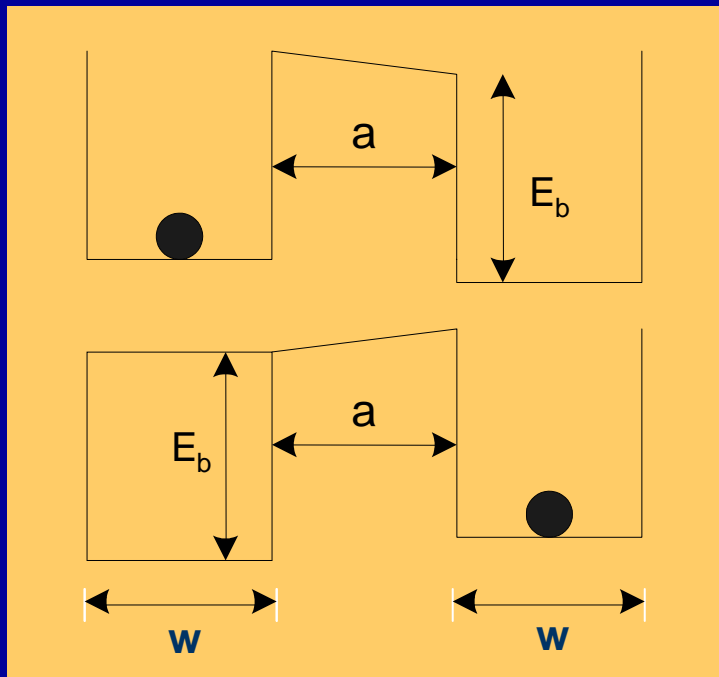


**Very early stage research – contacts are critical**

# One possibility – a classical spin based switch

Charge

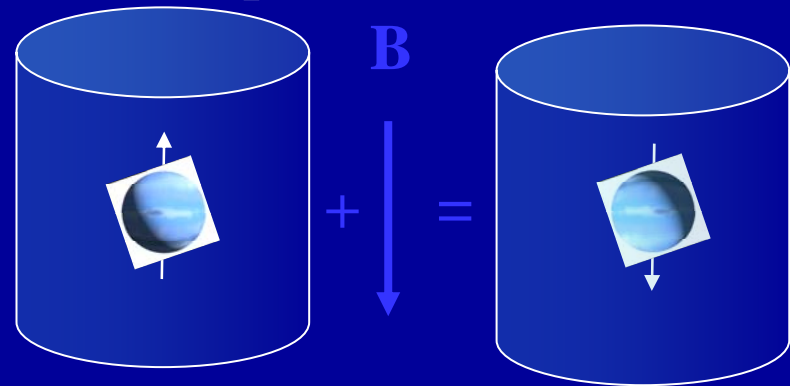
$$\Delta E_b(e^-) \sim 1.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ eV}$$



>>

Spin

$$\Delta E(\text{spin}) \sim 8.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ eV}$$

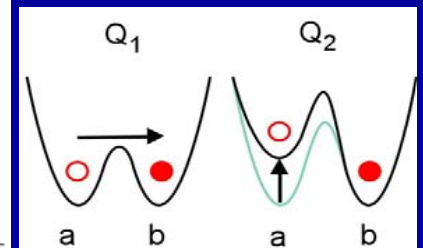
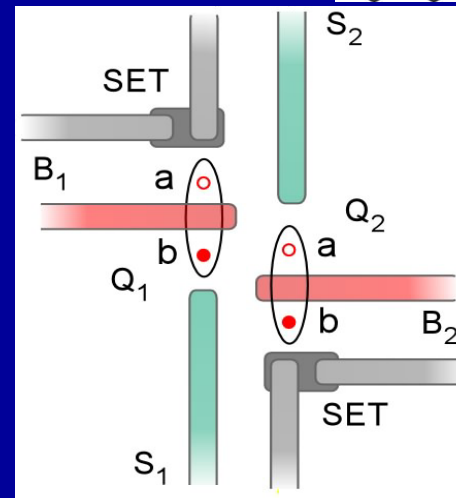
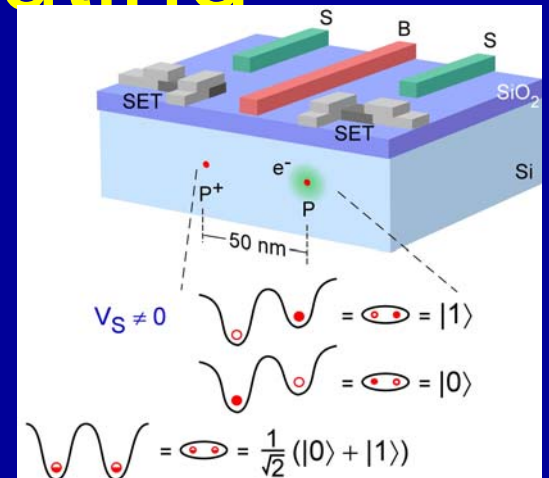


$\downarrow \Delta E \Rightarrow \downarrow \text{density?}$   
 $\downarrow \Delta E \Rightarrow \downarrow \text{speed?}$   
 $\downarrow \Delta E \Rightarrow \downarrow \text{heat?}$

***Issues are injection, extraction and coherence***

# Quantum computing

- Utilizes single phosphorous atoms implanted in silicon
- Gate electrodes control entanglement of the wavefunctions
- Qubit spacing of order 30 nm
- Quantum error correction difficult - 6 correction bits per single information bit
- Single logical qubit not yet demonstrated
- Large, well organized program in Australia



***Most speculative of alternative logic***



# Innovation and research will be the catalyst

- Well coordinated, well funded international research and development program is needed
- Netherlands is well positioned to play critical role
  - Respected science
  - US/European gateway



# Conclusions

- Nanotech innovation can help Extend Moore's Law
- Silicon manufacturing infrastructure can help expanding Moore's Law
- Silicon provides the ideal platform for heterogeneous Integration of nanotechnology
- Radical new nanotechnologies will emerge by 2020
- Worldwide research and innovation needed